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Rhodora

JOURNAL OF THE

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Conducted and published for the Club, by

MERRITT LYNDON FERNALD, Editor-in-Chief

JAMES FRANKLIN COLLINS
CHARLES ALFRED WEATHERBY } Associate Editors
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CARDAMINE UINTAHENSIS

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Vol. 36. December, 1934. No. 432.

A NEW CARDAMINE FROM THE UINTA MOUNTAINS, UTAH[1]

FREDERICK J. HERMANN

(Plate 322)

THE Uinta Mountains of northeastern Utah, a range 125 miles in length which is isolated from other ranges and possesses a wide variety of soils and habitats within an altitudinal range of 7000 feet (from approximately 6000 to 13,500 feet), might well be expected to embrace more endemic plants than the few at present known to occur there. The Mountains are still largely inaccessible except toward their eastern and western extremities. That the range is as yet very imperfectly known botanically is apparent from Goodman's recent report[2] of the discovery of the Pacific species, *Arenaria cephaloidea* Rydb., *Lesquerella Kingii* Wats. and *Dodecatheon tetrandrum* Suksdorf, and the northern *Mertensia incongruens* McBr. & Payson, among collections from the Bear River Valley,—very appreciable range extensions to the east and south for these species. That some eastern species, too, reach their apparent southwestern limt in the Uintas became evident when the writer collected there, during the summer of 1933, such species new to the State as *Carex misandra* R. Br. (Mt. Emmons, Duchesne Co., alt. 11350 ft., no. 5027), *Carex rupestris* All. (Mt. Emmons, no. 4999), *Carex obtusata* Liljebl. (Carter Creek Canyon, Daggett Co., alt. 8300 ft., no. 4788),

[1] Paper from the Department of Botany and Herbarium of the University of Michigan no. 461. Published with aid to RHODORA from the National Academy of Sciences.

[2] Goodman, G. J. Notes on the Distribution of Some Rocky Mountain Plants. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. **18**: 283–286. 1931.

Carex brunnescens (Pers.) Poir. (Chain Lakes, Duchesne Co., alt. 10800 ft., nos. 5183, 5224) and *Juncus alpinus* Vill. (Sheep Creek Canyon, Daggett Co., alt. 6000 ft., no. 4734). The endemic *Penstemon uintahensis* Pennell, a species discovered by Gooding at Dyer Mine in 1902[1] and, as far as can be determined, not since collected, also was found in abundance on the southern slope of Mt. Emmons (nos. 5005 and 5149) growing with *Kobresia Bellardi* (All.) Degland, an elusive little sedge (due to a marked similarity of aspect to its frequent associate *Carex elynoides* Holm) which seems not to have been reported for Utah.

An undescribed Cardamine, unrelated to the other species of the West, was found near the base of Mt. Elizabeth on the north slope of the range. Since it is apparently endemic it may appropriately be known as:

Cardamine **uintahensis**, sp. nov. (tab. 322). Planta perennis, humilis. Rhizoma longum. Caulis humilis, 18–20 cm. altus, strictus, simplex, glaber vel minute pilosus. Folia simplicia, cordata, obtusa, textura crassa firmaque, ea rhizomatis petiolis modice leviterve pilosis, ca. 55 (33–64) mm. longis et laminis glabris late orbiculatis vel reniformibus ca. 23 (14–29) mm. longis, 25 (17–34) mm. latis, levissime sinuatis vel subintegris, ea caulis 6–10, saepe valde purpureo-tinctis, inferiora laminis suborbiculatis vel ovatis leviter inaequaliterque sinuatis et petiolis glabris laminis aequilongis, superiora valde reducta, laminis deltoido-ovatis et valdius sinuatis (saepe fere lobatis), quam petioli longioribus. Racemus 11–16-florus; flores adhuc ignoti. Racemus fructifer ca. 38 (26–48) mm. longus. Siliquae in pedicellis glabris 4–9.5 mm. longis erectae, glabrae, 14.5–20 mm. longae, 1.7–2 mm. latae, lineari-oblanceolatae, abrupte acutae, rostro longo (1.5–2.5 mm.) apice stigmate insigni. Semina fere duplo longiora quam lata (2 x 1.2 mm.).

Perennial with horizontal rootstock; stem simple, strict, 18–20 cm. high, glabrous or very sparingly pilose; leaves all simple, cordate, obtuse, thickish and firm in texture, the basal with moderately pilose petioles ca. 55 (33–64) mm. long, and broadly orbicular to reniform glabrous blades ca. 23 (14–29) mm. long, 25 (17–34) mm. wide, very shallowly sinuate to subentire; cauline leaves 6–10, often strongly purple-tinged, the lower with suborbicular to ovate blades shallowly and irregularly sinuate, and glabrous petioles equalling the blades or nearly so, the upper markedly reduced, their blades deltoid-ovate and more deeply sinuate (often almost lobed), longer than their petioles; raceme 11–16-flowered; flowers unknown; fruiting raceme ca. 38 (26–48) mm. long; siliques 14.5–20 mm. long, 1.7–2

[1] Pennell, F. W. Scrophulariaceae of the Central Rocky Mountain States. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. **20**: 350–351. 1920.

mm. wide, glabrous, linear-oblanceolate, abruptly acute, with a long beak (1.5–2.5 mm.) tipped by a conspicuous stigma, on glabrous pedicels less than half their length (4–9.5 mm.); seeds almost twice as long as wide (2 x 1.2 mm.)—Muddy bank of Mill creek at 8500 ft., elevation, S.W. base of Mt. Elizabeth (6 miles S.E. of the Goodman Ranch), Summit Co., Uinta Mts., Utah, August 13, 1933. *F. J. Hermann*, no. 5894. Type in the Gray Herbarium; isotype in the Herbarium of the University of Michigan.

Mill Creek must frequently rise, when swollen with local rains near its source, and overflow the low, flat, muddy bank on which the Cardamine was found, resulting in a habitat unfavorable to most vascular plants. Only four other species were found associated with it, these being, in the order of their abundance: *Sagina saginoides* (L.) Britton, *Epilobium rubescens* Rydb., *Mimulus Tilingi* Regel, and *Carex nubicola* Mackenzie.

Cardamine uintahensis possesses little affinity with the other entire-leaved Cardaminae of the West, of which *C. cordifolia* Gray is the common representative. In its long-beaked, relatively short and broad siliques, its thick, firm leaves which are so markedly reduced toward the inflorescence, and in its dwarf size it is most closely related to the boreal (chiefly northeastern) *C. Douglassii* (Torr.) Britton. From this it differs in its entirely fibrous rather than tuberiferous rootstock; in its more rigid, distinctly petioled, triangular-ovate upper leaves (not at all oblong or dentate-lobed as, commonly, in *C. Douglassii*); in its much shorter fruiting racemes (in *C. Douglassii* 9–23 cm., very rarely only 5 cm., long); in its shorter styles, its relatively much shorter and broader, abruptly-beaked pods which are at least twice the length of their ascending pedicels (the pedicels often longer than the pods in *C. Douglassii*, rarely, if ever, less than half their length, and at maturity much more divergent); and in its seeds, which are decidedly longer than broad (2 mm. long, 1.2 mm. wide in *C. uintahensis*, but those of *C. Douglassii* almost as broad as long, averaging 1.6 mm. by 1.4 mm.). *C. uintahensis* is very strict, almost rigid, in habit, not lax as is, usually, *C. Douglassii*. Its pods are more abruptly beaked than those of any other entire-leaved species.

The only western Cardamine which shows any relation to *C. uintahensis* is *C. Lyallii* Wats., a species of the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas. Part of the original material of this species was received for study from the Gray Herbarium through the kindness of Mr.

C. A. Weatherby. Like *C. cordifolia* it is a rather rank and lax, thin-leaved plant, with the upper leaves scarcely reduced and long pods (averaging 25 mm.) which are linear, gradually acute and very short-styled; so that *C. Douglassii* is clearly the nearest relative of the Uinta Mountain endemic.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

CAREX DIVISA, TEESDALIA NUDICAULIS AND THLASPI PERFOLIATUM IN MARYLAND

S. F. BLAKE

CAREX DIVISA Huds. On 30 May 1933 I discovered a thriving colony of this sedge, not before found in America, at Plum Point, Calvert County, Maryland. It grew in the sand around the point of a brackish marsh reaching within about 100 feet of the shore of Chesapeake Bay, the colony extending for perhaps a hundred feet on one side of the marsh and half as far on the other. The hurricanes that visited the coast in the fall of 1933 buried much of the colony under several feet of sand, but the full extent of the damage suffered cannot be estimated until another year. This species is recorded by Kükenthal in the "Pflanzenreich" from a wide range in Europe, Asia, northern Africa, South Africa, and New Zealand (introduced near Auckland), growing in grassy, sandy places, especially in the vicinity of the sea.

In our manuals, *Carex divisa* runs down readily to *Carex arenaria* L., another European species of rare occurrence on our coast in Maryland,[1] Virginia, and Oregon. *Carex divisa* agrees with this species in its long running rootstocks, but is readily separated by the whitish, thin, papery, easily lacerated inner side of the leaf sheath (more or less cartilaginous and brownish in *C. arenaria*); by its much shorter inflorescence, with much shorter basal bract; and by its shorter perigynium (3 mm. long), margined rather than winged, and with a much shorter beak. It bears a closer resemblance to *Carex praegracilis* W. Boott, of western North America. My specimens were identified by Prof. M. L. Fernald.

[1] In Mackenzie's treatment (N. Amer. Fl. **18**: 38. 1931) *C. arenaria* is recorded in the United States only from sea beaches near Norfolk and Buckroe, Virginia, and on ballast at Linton, Oregon. In the U. S. National Herbarium are specimens from the following localities not mentioned by Mackenzie: Ballast grounds, Canton, near Baltimore, Maryland, May, 1891, *Basil Sollers;* old sand dunes, forming loose turf under live-oaks, Hampton, Virginia, 13 May 1903, *G. S. Miller, Jr.*

Teesdalia nudicaulis (L.) R. Br. On 30 April 1933 I collected this little mustard in flower at Plum Point, Calvert County, Maryland, and a month later made a more extensive collection of specimens in mature fruit at the same locality. It grew rather commonly in sandy ground about a hundred feet back from the shore, either in the open or among scattered scrub pines and red cedars, for a distance of one-eighth mile or more. The plant is a glabrous annual only a few inches high, with a rosette of small, deeply pinnatifid basal leaves. The first stem is erect and naked, with a close corymb of small white flowers later developing into a raceme an inch or so long; the later stems, ascending around the first and often surpassing it in height, bear a few small merely toothed leaves. The pods, on spreading pedicels longer than themselves, are suborbicular or obovate-suborbicular, strongly flattened contrary to the partition, glabrous, strongly margined above, notched, and about 2.5 mm. long, with 2 seeds in each cell. The fruit and the whole appearance of the plant suggest at once some unfamiliar *Lepidium;* the principle distinctive character is the presence on the inside of each filament, toward the base, of a cuneate or roundish white scale usually half as long as the filament or more.[1] In Bentham and Hooker's Genera Plantarum the genus was put in a different tribe from *Lepidium*, on the basis of the accumbent rather than incumbent cotyledons. This difference, of course, is not an absolutely constant one (two of our commonest species of *Lepidium* being separated principally by this same distinction), and Prantl's placement of the genus (in the Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien) in the subtribe Lepidiinae next to *Lepidium* seems more natural. Prantl's description of the seeds as 4 in each cell is incorrect; there are only 2 ovules and 2 seeds in each cell. The generic name is spelled *Teesdalea* by Prantl, but the original and therefore proper spelling is *Teesdalia.*

Teesdalia nudicaulis is not mentioned in Gray's Synoptical Flora or in our manuals. The early collections were all made on ballast about Philadelphia, but recent collections in Massachusetts and New Jersey, as well as my own from Maryland, indicate that the plant is becoming established and deserves a place in our floras. Through the courtesy of the curators of the herbaria at Cambridge (Gray Herbarium and the New England Botanical Club), the New York Botanical Garden, the

[1] The species here recorded, T. *nudicaulis*, is further distinguished from *Lepidium* by having unequal petals, the two outer much larger than the inner; in the other species of the genus, *T. Lepidium* DC., the petals are essentially equal.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Field Museum, I have assembled the following records of preserved specimens. Only those in the U. S. National Herbarium have been examined by me.

Massachusetts: Sandy soil on edge of Dennis Pond, Yarmouth, 10 June 1916, *J. H. Emerton & H. B. Jackson* (N. E. Bot. Club); abundant in sandy fields, Harwich, 2 July 1918, *M. L. Fernald* 16818 (Gray Herb., and elsewhere); garden weed, Harwich, 14 May 1921, *Fernald* 22981 (N. E. Bot. Club).

New Jersey: Established along roadside adjacent to a cemetery near the village, Palmyra, 14 May 1915, *Bayard Long* 11951 (Acad. Phila); abundant on lawns, paths, and waste ground in cemetery, three-fifths mile south of Palmyra Station, 9 May 1933, *F. J. Hermann* 4105 (Acad. Phila.).

Pennsylvania: On ballast, Girard Point, Philadelphia, 19 April 1878, *C. F. Parker* (Acad. Phila.); same locality [187–?], *Isaac Burk* (Field Mus.); on ballast, Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, May 1878, *C. F. Parker* (U. S. Nat. Herb., Field Mus.); on ballast, Philadelphia, 14 June 1878, *C. A. Boice* (Acad. Phila.), and 1880, *I. C. Martindale* (U. S. Nat. Herb., Acad. Phila.).

Maryland: Low sandy ground back of beach, Plum Point, Calvert Co., 30 April and 30 May 1933, *S. F. Blake* 11654 (U. S. Nat. Herb., and elsewhere).

An explanation of the occurrence of these two European plants at Plum Point is not readily available. Plum Point proper, a small community on the shore of Chesapeake Bay, is known mainly as a locality for Miocene fossils. The locality at which the two plants here recorded were collected, sometimes known as New Plum Point, is a small summer resort which has grown up within a dozen years or so less than a mile up the bay from Plum Point. At neither place have any extensive changes been made in the natural features, nor has either ever been a shipping port.

Thlaspi perfoliatum L. On 8 April 1934 I found this plant abundant in the old road going up the large Indian mound back of the old railroad station at Popes Creek, Charles County, Maryland. At that time it was in flower and young fruit. This species, distinguished from the common *T. arvense* L. by its much smaller, obovate-suborbicular fruit (only about 5 mm. wide) and its essentially uniform, usually entire, sessile and deeply cordate-clasping (but not "perfoliate") stem leaves, has been recorded in North America apparently only from the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario, and Geneva, New York.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

THE GRASS FLORA OF COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

Lisle Jeffrey and Francis Drouet

During the spring and summer of 1933 we have spent considerable time collecting and studying the grasses in this region. The following list is presented as the result of the first year's work and should be appended to Rickett's *Flora of Columbia* (Univ. Mo. Stud. **6**(1). 1931), together with a few additions made previously in Rhodora **35**: 361–362. Reference is made below to the earlier Columbia *Flora* of Daniels (Univ. Mo. Stud. Sci. Ser. **1**(2). 1907) and to Bush's revision of the grasses of the Daniels herbarium (Amer. Midl. Nat. **12**: 343 ff. 1931). Names of species preceded by an asterisk (*) in the list below are reported as collected for the first time in the flora. We wish to thank Mr. B. F. Bush, Dr. W. E. Maneval, and Dr. J. A. Steyermark for their cooperation during the course of the work.

Agrostis stolonifera L. *A. alba* of Amer. Auth. and of the Columbia *Floras*, not L. Including *A. alba* var. *vulgaris* of Daniels, Bush, and Rickett. Most of the specimens can be distinguished as var. major (Gaud.) Farwell. See Ann. Rep. Nat. Mus. Canada, Dept. Mines Bull. **50** (1926): 122. 1928.

Agrostis perennans (Walt.) Tuckerm. Including *A. Schweinitzii* Trin. Several new stations have been found for the typical form.

Aristida basiramea Engelm. On a freshly cut hillside near Rocky Fork Creek northwest of Columbia, *Drouet 967*, Aug. 16, 1933. Not Daniels' *A. basiramea.*

*Aristida longespica Poir. *A. gracilis* Ell. Roadside eight miles north of Columbia, *Jeffrey 246*, Sept. 6; loess ridges on the Roby Farm south of Rocheport, *Jeffrey 253*, Sept. 8; along railroad north of Hallsville, *Jeffrey 300*, Sept. 16; Richland Road, *Jeffrey 325*, Sept. 27; Highway C near Harrisburg, *Jeffrey 331*, Sept. 22, 1933. See Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 22(pt. 7): 538, 539. 1924.

*Cynodon Dactylon (L.) Pers. Established in parkings and waste ground in Columbia, where it has escaped from lawns. One specimen is from West Broadway near East Parkway, *Jeffrey 316*, Sept. 22, 1933. First observed here by Dr. Steyermark.

Elymus canadensis L. *E. robustus* Scribn. & J. G. Sm. The typical form and f. glaucifolius (Muhl.) Fernald (var. *glaucifolius* Gray) have been collected abundantly during the past year. See Rhodora **35**: 191. 1933.

Elymus virginicus L. var. typicus (Scribn.) Fernald and the f. hirsutiglumis (Scribn.) Fernald (var. *hirsutiglumis* Hitchc.). Both forms are well represented in the collections of the past season. See Rhodora **35**: 198.

Elymus virginicus L. var. glabriflorus (Vasey) Bush. *E. glabriflorus* Scribn. & Ball. *E. glabrifolius* of Rickett's *Flora.* Abun-

dantly collected. Forma AUSTRALIS (Scribn. & Ball) Fernald (*E. australis* Scribn. & Ball) is represented by a typical specimen, among others, from Providence, *Jeffrey 211*, Aug. 24, 1933. See RHODORA **35**: 198.

*ERIOCHLOA CONTRACTA Hitchc. *E. punctata* Hamilt. Pasture east of the Sheep Barn on the University Farm, Columbia, *Jeffrey 156*, Aug. 22, 1933.

FESTUCA OCTOFLORA Walt. var. TENELLA (Willd.) Fernald, RHODORA **34**: 209. 1932. From dry woods near the sandstone bluffs of Hinkson Creek, *G. W. Bohn*, May 9, 1933. To this variety is also referred for the present an over-mature specimen from an outcrop of sandstone northeast of Claysville, Boone Co., *Jeffrey 352*, Sept. 30, 1933. *F. octoflora* Walt. (*F. tenella* Willd.) is reported by Daniels (*Flora*, p. 97) as rare on the bluffs of Grindstone Creek, but his specimens have not been seen.

KOELERIA CRISTATA (L.) Pers. Found also in the County Road Prairie, Callaway Co., *Jeffrey & Drouet 478, 481*, June 3, 1933.

MUHLENBERGIA RACEMOSA (Michx.) BSP. Found this season only along the M. K. & T. railroad tracks: Providence, *Jeffrey 209*, Aug. 24; south of Rocheport, *Jeffrey 234*, Sept. 1; Claysville, *Jeffrey 348*, Sept. 30, 1933. Reported by Daniels, but no specimen has been found in his herbarium.

MUHLENBERGIA TENUIFLORA (Willd.) BSP. Two Columbia specimens were placed here by Bush and by Rickett: *Daniels*, Sept. 1904, and *A. Saeger*, Sept. 11, 1919. Neither sheet bears a superabundance of spikelets. The Daniels specimen has, in part at least, lanceolate glumes as long as the lemmas and is referred for the present to M. UMBROSA Scribn. (*M. sylvatica* Torr.). Likewise *Jeffrey 330* is placed in *M. umbrosa*. The status of these two species in our flora cannot be determined until more field observations have been made and more specimens accumulated.

PANICUM LANUGINOSUM Ell. var. FASCICULATUM (Torr.) Fernald. *P. huachucae* Ashe and the var. *silvicola* Hitchc. & Chase. *P. tennesseense* Ashe, in part. See RHODORA **23**: 228, and RHODORA **36**: 77.

PANICUM LANUGINOSUM Ell. var. SEPTENTRIONALE (Fernald) Fernald. *P. tennesseense* of various authors, in part, not Ashe? Ridge east of Honeysuckle Spring, south of Pierpont, *Jeffrey*, June 24, 1933; low ground along Hinkson Creek near the sandstone bluffs, *Jeffrey*, July 29, 1933. See RHODORA **23**: 228 and **36**: 77.

*PANICUM MULTIFLORUM Ell. *P. polyanthes* Schultes. Chert barrens along an old lane west of Browns Station, *Drouet* 879, Aug. 2, 1933; *Jeffrey 291*, Sept. 16, 1933. See RHODORA **14**: 172. 1912.

*PANICUM OLIGOSANTHES Schultes var. SCRIBNERIANUM (Nash) Fernald. *P. Scribnerianum* Nash. Hill above the tunnel in Howard Co., at Rocheport, *Drouet 428*, May 30; County Road Prairie, Callaway Co., *Drouet 482*, June 3; river bluffs south of Rocheport, *Jeffrey 251*, Sept. 8, 1933. See RHODORA **36**: 80. 1934.

*Paspalum circulare Nash. Widely distributed, mostly in low ground, in the Columbia region. A typical specimen is from the bed of Hinkson Creek eight miles north of Columbia, *Jeffrey 241*, Sept. 8, 1933.

Sporobolus asper (Michx.) Kunth. New collections: by University Avenue east of William Street, Columbia, *Jeffrey 308*, Sept. 19; by railroad beneath Stewart Bridge, Columbia, *Jeffrey 313*, Sept. 22, 1933.

Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torr.) Gray. River bluff at Providence, *Jeffrey 206*, Aug. 24; river bluffs south of Rocheport, *Jeffrey 255*, Sept. 8, 1933. Reported by Tracy (see Daniels' *Flora*, p. 245).

*Sporobolus neglectus Nash. Bluffs of Hinkson Creek east of Fellows' Quarry, Columbia, *Jeffrey 276*, Sept. 15, 1933; river bluffs at Claysville, Boone Co., *Jeffrey 350*, Sept. 30, 1933. See Rhodora **35**: 109. 1933.

Department of Botany, University of Missouri.

AGROPYRON TRACHYCAULUM VERSUS A. PAUCIFLORUM

M. L. Fernald

In 1932, the late Dr. Malte[1] showed that the North American plant which had been passing as *Agropyron tenerum* Vasey (1885) was properly described more than a century ago as *Triticum trachycaulum* Link (1833). Malte greatly helped clarify the point by publishing a plate showing the type; and he correctly made the combination *A. trachycaulum* (Link) Malte (1932). In my study published in May, 1933, I cited,[2] as a synonym of *A. trachycaulum*, *Triticum pauciflorum* Schweinitz in Keating, Narr. Long's 2d Exped. ii. 383 (1824), not *A. pauciflorum* Schur (1859).

The type of Schweinitz's species is a very characteristic specimen at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and studied by me in 1932;[3] but I purposely avoided making a new combination under *Agropyron*, based on *T. pauciflorum* Schwein. (1824), because of the "homonym rule" put through[4] at Cambridge by Professor Hitchcock and those who thought with him in order to clarify nomenclature. The rule as adopted at Cambridge was

[1] Malte, Ann. Rep. 1930, Nat. Mus. Can. 42 (1932).

[2] Fernald, Rhodora, xxxv. 163, 169 (1933).

[3] Fernald, l. c. 168 (1933).

[4] For discussion at Cambridge see Fifth Internat. Bot. Congr. Rep. Proc. 598–605 (1931).

A name of a taxonomic group is illegitimate and must be rejected if it is a *later homonym*, that is if it duplicates a name previously and validly published for a group of the same rank based on a different type. Even if the earlier homonym is illegitimate, or is generally treated as a synonym on taxonomic grounds, the later homonym must be rejected.

In view of this rule, an alteration of the original International Rules for which Professor Hitchcock firmly stood, it is, therefore, surprising to see in Silveus, Tex. Grasses, 158 (Nov., 1933) and in more regular form in a paper by Hitchcock in March, 1934, the new combination *Agropyron pauciflorum* (Schwein.) Hitchc.

Agropyron pauciflorum (Schwein.) Hitchc.
Triticum pauciflorum Schwein. in Keating, Narr. Exp. St. Peter's Riv. **2:** 383. 1824.
Triticum trachycaulum Link, Hort. Berol. **2:** 189. 1833.
Agropyron tenerum Vasey, Bot. Gaz. **10:** 258. 1885.
Agropyron trachycaulum Malte, Nat. Mus. Canada, Ann. Rep. **1930:** 42. 1932.

Schweinitz cites "Prairies of the St. Peter" [Minnesota], collected by Thomas Say in 1823. The description leaves no doubt of the identity of the species, though the type was not found in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, where most of the Say collections are preserved. *Agropyron pauciflorum* (Schwein.) Hitchc. is not invalidated by *A. pauciflorum* Schur because that was not effectively published.[1]

The reason for the new *Agropyron pauciflorum* is stated in a footnote from the citation of *A. pauciflorum* Schur: "Verh. Siebenb. Ver. Naturw. **10**: 77. 1859, as synonym of *A. caninum* Roem. & Schult."

That *Agropyron pauciflorum* Schur was not published as an *absolute* "synonym of *A. caninum*" but was a different plant "based on a different type" is reasonably clear; that it has been regularly interpreted as different from *A. caninum* is shown by the treatment of it by such discriminating botanists, familiar with it, as Fuss, Fritsch, Heimerl and Ascherson & Graebner.

Schur, publishing lists of the interesting plants collected on different excursions in Siebenbürgen, gave new binomials to a number of new plants discovered. With complete disregard (and ignorance) of the rules to be passed after his death he, like many good systematists of his period, was not over-fastidious as to whether his binomials applied to species or to varieties. Thus we find on his p. 61

19. Podospermum Jacquinianum *Koch?* var. insignis, vel nova species = **P. heteropyllum** *mihi;* foliis radicalibus; [etc. (a clear diagnosis)].

[1] Hitchc. Am. Journ. Bot. xxi. 132 (March, 1934). Professor Hitchcock seems not to have seen my discussion of the type of *Triticum pauciflorum* above noted.

On p. 84 he listed *Ranunculus flabellifolius* Heuffel and had a variety

R. flabellifolius *Heuff.* var. **b. partitus,** i. e. foliis caulinis ad tertiam partem 3–5 partitis, partitionibus antice plerumque 3 dentatis. **R. Psuedo-Villarsii** *mihi.*

Throughout his paper Schur showed the same indecision as to whether special plants were to be treated as varieties or as species; but in any case he gave them binomials. So, when he came to *Agropyron* from the limestone Thordaer Hassadék, he was equally undecided:

103. Agropyron caninum *R. S.* var. calcarea, spiculis 2–3 floribus = **A. pauciflorum** *mihi.*

In view of the very clear characterization of *Agropyron caninum* by Roemer & Schultes as "subquinquefloris" and the consensus of European descriptions of *A. caninum* as having, to use Ascherson & Graebner's words, "Aehrchen meist 4– bis 6 blüthig" or (in var. *majus* Baumg.) "7– bis 9 blüthig," it should be evident that, when Schur gave the name *A. pauciflorum* in 1859 to a new plant with 2–3-flowered spikelets, he was not at all publishing a "synonym of *A. caninum* Roem. & Schult." As already stated, European students of the grasses do not so consider it. Thus Fuss, Fl. Transsilv. Exc. 750 (1866), treated *A. caninum* "*spiculae plerumque 5-florae*" and definitely made

β. p a u c i f l o r u m *Schur: spiculae 2–3-florae.*

Hookerfil. & Jackson, Ind. Kew. i. 61 (1893) treated it unequivocally as a distinct species; Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. ii[1]. 643 (1901) separated it, on the very characters given by Schur, as *Triticum caninum*, var. *pauciflorum* (Schur) Aschers. & Graeb.; Fritsch, Exkursionsfl. Österr. ed. 2: 80 (1909), maintained it as a species, "A. pauciflorum Schur (*N*)" (making the new combination obviously because of doubt as to the status of Schur's name); and it is kept up either as a species or a variety by later authors: Heimerl and others. There is, then, no room, under the International Rules, the American Code or any rules known to me, for a second *A. pauciflorum* published in 1934 (or in 1933).

As to the combination *Agropyron trachycaulum*, it should, apparently, be cited as of (Link) Malte (1932), where the transfer was properly made. The earlier uses of *A. trachycaulum* were in synonymy: *A. trachycaulum* (Link) Steud. Syn. Pl. Gram. i. 344 (1854) in the

synonymy of *Triticum trachycaulum; A. trachycaulum* (Link) Candargy, Étude Mon. Tribu Hord. 43 (1901) in the synonymy of *A. Richardsoni.* Steudel ascribed the name *A. trachycaulum* to "*Hort,*" Candergy to "Host"; the combination, therefore, may have been properly made before Malte's publication. I have thus far failed to trace it to Host.

Two Introduced Grasses new to Virginia—Eriochloa contracta Hitchc. On 7 August 1933 I collected a single small specimen of this plant in the center of a new, unfinished highway near Glencarlyn, Arlington County, Virginia. This species has hitherto been known from Missouri and Kansas to Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico, so that this appears to be its first occurrence outside what may be considered its natural range. Growing only a few feet from the *Eriochloa* was a single clump of about 30 culms of *Eragrostis hirsuta* (Michx.) Nash, a species not previously found in the District of Columbia region, and of rare occurrence north of North Carolina. There are specimens of it in the U. S. National Herbarium from Chesapeake Beach, Maryland, 3 Sept. 1929, *J. B. S. Norton* 36; railroad west of Lightfoot, James City County, Va., 27 Sept. 1921, *E. J. Grimes* 4494; Fort Monroe, Va., 1879, *G. Vasey;* Norfolk, Va., 5 Aug. 1895, *T. H. Kearney* 295b.

Eulalia viminea (Trin.) Kuntze. On 20 October 1931 I found a good-sized clump of this eastern Asiatic grass on the beach of James River at City Point, Prince George County, Virginia. It has not previously been recorded from America, but there is a sheet in the National Herbarium collected on river bank near Third Creek, Knoxville, Tennessee, 9 October 1919, by G. G. Ainslee.

I am indebted to Mrs. Agnes Chase and Prof. A. S. Hitchcock for the identification of the grasses here recorded, all of which have been placed in the United States National Herbarium; specimens of the *Eragrostis* and *Eulalia* have been distributed to other herbaria.—S. F. Blake, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

Calopogon pulchellus from Oklahoma.—From a prairie in the eastern end of Oklahoma, about one-half mile northwest of Panama, Le Flore County, came a plant to this herbarium, collected by Miss

Beulah McInturff. The plant was, as the collector had suspected, the handsome grass-pink, *Calopogon pulchellus* (Sw.) R. Br. This collection was made on May 7, 1934. Shortly there came additional material from Miss McInturff, collected five days later in the same locality, with the note that, although the orchid had not been noticed during the two preceding years that the collector had lived there, it was fairly abundant this spring.

This is the first time that this genus has been collected in Oklahoma. The current manuals cite the range as being from Newfoundland to Florida and west to Minnesota and Missouri.—George J. Goodman, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Flora of Iceland and the Faeroes.—The handy little volume[1] on two northern regions which are more and more attracting the tourist will be welcomed by them. The senior author, the late Professor Ostenfeld, had had much experience with northern floras and before his premature and most regrettable death had completed half the manuscript; his successor in carrying through the enterprise has satisfactorily finished the work. In form it is a series of diagnostic keys, without great elaboration, making a pocket-volume of about 200 pages. The treatment is conservative, or ultraconservative at points, as to generic and specific lines (to the extent of throwing *Ammophila* back into *Calamagrostis*, *Agropyron* into *Triticum* and *Phyllodoce* into *Bryanthus*) but at other points going to the opposite extreme (in segregating *Viscaria* and *Melandrium* from *Lychnis* and *Erophila* from *Draba*). With simple descriptive English and a good glossary, the book can be used by the amateur of ordinary intelligence. It is too bad, therefore, that the authors so frequently set their own views against international procedure in regard to names. Too frequently they have felt impelled to *improve* upon the original spellings of generic and specific names. The International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature are explicitly opposed to the taking of these individual liberties; nevertheless, such names as *Equisetum sylvaticum* and *Geranium sylvaticum* are altered, as many Europeans insist on doing, to *E. silvaticum* and *G. silvaticum*, in spite of the consistent use by Linnaeus of syl. When this impulse to "correct" the original author extends to the spelling of generic names it helps the perpetuation of error. *Cryptogramma*, *Eleocharis* and *Corallorrhiza* were all so spelled by their author, Robert Brown, first Keeper of Botany at the British Museum, who so thoroughly understood what he was about that Humboldt graciously called him "botanicorum facile princeps." Nevertheless, they here appear as the "corrected" *Cryptogramme*, *Heleocharis* and *Coralliorrhiza*, suggesting that Humboldt's estimate of Brown is not always accepted as applying to his Greek. In fact, the "correction" of Brown's *Cryptogramma* to the unallowable *Cryptogramme* was made by Sir William Jackson Hooker, then Director of

[1] C. H. Ostenfeld and Johs. Grøntved. THE FLORA OF ICELAND AND THE FAROES. 195 + xxiv pp., 2 maps. Levin & Munksgaard, Nörregade 6, Copenhagen. 1934.

the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, in 1858 (Sp. Fil. ii. 126); in 1829, Dr. William Jackson Hooker, Professor in the University of Glasgow, had followed Brown in calling it *Cryptogramma* and he then referred to him as "the greatest Botanist of this or any other age or country" (Icon. Fil. t. clviii)!

Another point difficult to understand is the maintenance of *Selaginella selaginoides* (L.) Link (p. 2) but the exclusion of *Cerastium cerastioides* (L.) Britton (p. 59) and *Sagina saginoides* (L.) Dalla Torre (p. 63). These and other similar matters are not of first importance, but they, along with parallel departures at other European centers, make one wonder, WHO FOLLOWS THE RULES?

A check of the components of the flora of Iceland and the Faeroes shows it to be prevailingly European, with only a trace (outside the circumpolar species) of a distinctively American element, in *Habenaria hyperborea*. The definitely European character of the flora (and the treatment of it), as contrasted with the flora of climatically similar areas in North America and the largely North American flora of Greenland is shown by *Antennaria*, represented by 1 species, and by *Hieracium*, occupying 22 pages, with 81 species and varieties. American botanists who wish a change from *Antennaria*, *Rubus*, *Crataegus* and *Panicum* may get it by collecting *Hieracia* in Iceland. They can now go to Iceland and the Faeroes with the assurance that they have a well constructed and handy Flora to aid them.—M. L. F.

Vol. 36, no. 331, including pages 377–408 and plates 320 and 321, was issued 3 November, 1934.

ERRATA

Cover, nos. 421 and 422, line 6; *for* **FEANKLIN** *read* **FRANKLIN**.
Cover, no. 422, line 19; *for* **Polygonum** *read* **Polygonatum**.
Page 39, lines 27 and 28; *for* **floridana** (Schwein.), n. comb. *read* FLORIDANA (Schwein.) Kükenth.
Page 48, line 31; *omit* endemic.
Page 52, line 27; *for* DECANGULARE L. *read* COMPRESSUM Lam.
Page 54, last line; *for* 6138 *read* 6145.
Page 225, line 1; *for* CALLOSUM *read* CALLOSA.
Page 239, line 18; *for* Q. *read* Quercus.
Page 246, line 12; *for* fallicies *read* fallacies.
Page 247, line 6; *for* nich *read* nicht.
Page 249, lines 17 and 18; for *cinera* read *cinerea*.
Page 253, line 7; *for* complete *read* incomplete.
Page 278, line 34; *for* TRANSLANTICA *read* TRANSATLANTICA.
Page 282, line 5; *for* JOHANNANSIS *read* JOHANNENSIS.
Page 283, line 17; *for* URVA *read* UVA.
Page 285, explanation of Map 1; *for* ARNICA *read* DRABA.
Page 293, line 26; *for* with a marked variety in Gaspé *read* and adjacent southeastern Labrador.
Page 306, line 43; *omit* 5.
Page 307, line 23; *for* 6 *read* 2.

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